

Final Clearance of Summer Suits



WE DON'T pretend to offer you something for nothing. But we do guarantee to give you the best fitting, the best wearing, and the most up-to-date clothing to be had in El Paso at prices that should clear out our entire stock next week.

\$18.50 Suits for \$14.75
\$20.00 Suits for \$16.00
\$25.00 Suits for \$17.85

Geo. A. Mansfield & Co.

Mills Building

"Not An Expensive Shop"

OROZCO RECEIVES CONSUL UNOFFICIALLY

Says He Will Try to Protect Americans; He Denies Salazar's Speech.

When American consul Thomas D. Edwards called on Gen. Pascual Orozco Wednesday afternoon to deliver the note of secretary of state Knox to the rebel chief, he received him unofficially. Gen. Orozco declared he could not recognize the United States, inasmuch as the American government refused to recognize the rebel cause.

The message from secretary Knox was short and said that attacks and raids on Americans and their property would have to cease, and referred to the previous message issued to Gen. Orozco by the secretary of state.

Gen. Orozco informed the consul that he would attempt to carry out the terms of the message, and when the consul made a protest against the intervention ink which Gen. Yanez Salazar made in his speech at Pearson last Sunday, Gen. Orozco claimed that Salazar did not make the statements which were accredited him.

Orozco did not make any written reply to the message of secretary Knox.

A WOMAN'S WISDOM.

The worried mother wakes up to hear her baby's heavy breathing—a little cough—perhaps the croup or whooping cough. She does not want to send for the doctor when perhaps the trouble does not amount to much. Finally she thinks of that medical book her father gave her, The Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D. She says "just the thing to find out what is the matter with the little dear." Two million households in this country own one—and it's to be had for only 31c, in stamps—1,000 pages in splendid cloth binding. A good family adviser in any emergency. It is for *either* sex. This is what many women write Dr. Pierce—in respect to his "Favorite Prescription," a remedy which has made thousands of melancholy and miserable women cheerful and happy, by curing the painful womanly diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength.

"My desire is to write a few lines to let you know what your valuable medicine has done for me," writes MRS. MARGARET ZIEBART, of 333 S. Benton Street, Baltimore, Md. "Before the stork came to our house I was a very sick woman. I wrote you for advice which was kind given and which made me a different woman in a short time. After taking the first bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' I began improving so that I hardly knew I was in such a condition. I did my own housework—washing and ironing, cooking, sewing, and the worst of all nursed three children who had whooping cough. I hardly knew of the advent ten minutes before—so easy was it. The baby is as fat as a butterball. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine for any woman to take when in this condition. I recommend it to all my friends."

Mrs. ZIEBART AND BABY.



You Ask For This Gum!

It's the Texas Gum—and it's the finest sort of good Gum. A delightful combination of Spearmint and peppermint. And the purest Chicle. Aids digestion.

Don't forget those other dandy brands:

TICKLE-CHICLE and
PEERLESS CHIPS

Texas Gum Company

Temple,
Texas



EL PASO HERALD INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Continued from page 1.)

or Roosevelt or Wilson things would be different. That I think about it.

R. F. Burgess—I don't believe in armed intervention. There has been nothing yet to provoke it. I believe the state department could have taken a firmer stand, but intervened, no.

Ed. Coughlin—We should go over and take it. We should be in the City of Mexico now, and that's why I will vote for Roosevelt.

Should Go Right In.

Lamar Davis—I believe we should go right in. We should give no more trials at all. I don't believe in Mr. Know It All.

James A. Dick—I believe the governor of Texas and the governor of New Mexico and the governor of Arizona, together with some prominent people of the state, and especially those along the southern border should meet and see what can be done. Perhaps some body from Washington could attend the meeting. Certainly the people of these three states know the condition better than those people back there, and in that way the investigation might prove of value. I certainly believe something should be done.

Part Very Weak.

Rev. Charles J. Dickey—I believe the United States government has been very lax in this. I believe that it has proved very weak. I have never been in favor of intervention, but if from the first we had let them know that we did not recognize their rebellions now, it would have been avoided. It looks now as if the rebels want intervention. It is all a disgrace.

Have Stood All We Can.

Rev. Henry Easter—I do not believe in intervention. But I do not see why the United States police in China and Cuba should not apply to Mexico.

Randolph Perry—I think absolutely that we ought to protect our citizens abroad. We are sagging back in this. I have been against intervention because of the expense in men and money. I think we have stood all we can afford to and maintain our self respect.

U. S. Must Force Peace.

John S. Thompson—Some action should be taken at once to get the matter straightened out. The government should take a decided stand as to what treatment should be given to the rebels and then back it up. It is not a personal opinion is that the government should not have ordered American citizens out of Mexico, but it should have protected them there. While we should take care of the friendship between the United States and Mexico, the policy of right and wrong should be firmly established and backed up.

ZAPATISTAS FORCED TO FIGHT FOR MADERO.

Manatlan, Simolao, July 28.—(By Mail.)—The gunboat Guerrero touched here en route to Guaymas with 239 Zapatistas who were captured in Moroles and Guerrero. These men have "volunteered" to do time in the federal army against Orozco rather than be executed. No other kinds of recruits offer themselves in response to the call of the government.

Washington to Do My Thinking on This Matter.

Washington, July 28.—(By Mail.)—This territory is sapling to the dignity of statehood and a bill providing for its admission to the Mexican federation of states will be presented in the next national congress.

Food Prices Prohibitive; a Spanish House Gives Money to Help Poor.

Tepec, Mexico, July 28.—(By Mail.)—This territory is sapling to the dignity of statehood and a bill providing for its admission to the Mexican federation of states will be presented in the next national congress.

Not Yet Ready to Intervene.

Dr. W. B. Urmon—If there is anything at all that justifies intervention, we should have it. I don't think there has been anything yet, however. I have confidence in the government, and I believe that the department are being looked into carefully by the department.

Something Should Be Done.

C. J. Howell—Something should be done by the United States right away. The conditions warrant it and I am in favor of intervention. It is not necessary for women and children to be brought to Texas for protection.

Strong for Intervention.

Van C. Wilson, broker—Put me down as heartily in favor of intervention. From the standpoint of Mexico's sake, for the protection of our own people, who deserve protection, I am in favor of intervention all the way through.

W. B. Wilson, bookkeeper—My belief

has been all along that the Mexican situation will never be settled until the United States intervenes.

Otto Kroeger, contractor—The United States should certainly take some means of pacifying the disturbed conditions along the border more effectively than it is doing.

Favors Harmonious Intervention.

John H. Harper, attorney—Providing intervention could be done in perfect harmony with Madero's government, I am in favor of intervention. I believe in the Madero government and it should be sustained, and if we could intervene without friction with the Madero government and army, I favor intervention.

Rev. R. T. Hanks—The American

government should protect its citizens anywhere and everywhere. If intervention is necessary to do this, I am in favor of it.

H. M. Hawkins, superintendent of

traffic Tri-State Phone company—The time has come for some decisive action on our government's part, but whether this should be intervention, should only be decided after much thoughtful consideration.

U. S. Should Do Something.

H. O. Held, operator Princess theater—Our government should do something for the protection of our citizens in Mexico more than it is doing, and if intervention is the only thing that can do this, I am in favor of intervention.

Fred Hewitt, contractor—From the

course of events in the past, I am strongly in favor of intervention. If we had a president with backbone like Teddy Roosevelt in this crisis, the matter would have been settled six months ago.

Falvey for Intervention.

Judge T. A. Falvey—I think the United States should have demanded the respect for its citizens and that England, Germany and other countries have demanded and received. These countries and even China have been paid by the Mexican government for every citizen that was killed, while the United States is the only country in the world that has let its citizens

be killed without demanding indemnity. I believe that unless the secretary of state is changed, the same weak policy will continue. If a firm stand had been taken from the first, there would be no need for intervention, but it is too late for that. Intervention is becoming almost a necessity now. I think intervention is inevitable. Should we wait until it is too late to do anything but any complications regarding Germany and Japan.

Intervention Necessary.

Mrs. S. J. Penell, forming president of the Woman's club—I hate to see intervention on account of the shedding of American blood that it would necessarily cause, but I believe that it is the only thing to redeem our weak governmental policy, beside being the only thing to settle the situation, as Madero seems unable to do so.

Criticism Both Consuls.

John D. Foster, chief clerk Ingersoll-Rand company—I look like a intervention, which is getting worse instead of better. I think both the consuls at Juarez and the Mexican consul here are doing mighty little to help the situation, and that their attitude is discouraging. It is high time the United States took a hand and intervened.

Decline to Give Expressions.

Rev. F. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist church, refused to make a statement regarding the Mexican situation. He said he did not think such a statement was necessary.

H. Winter, who has been in trouble in Mexico, even if it comes to intervention.

Dr. J. W. Warnock refused to make

a statement, saying that he did not want to be quoted on the subject.

R. C. Walshe and J. B. Watson, also refused to make any statement of their views on the Mexican situation.

People Are Aroused.

Regarding the Mexican situation senator A. B. Fall, of New Mexico, has been talking to Congress. He has been in Washington. "People generally becoming thoroughly aroused. You can see that they are becoming instantly in touch with affairs by wire."

Food Prices Prohibitive; a Spanish House Gives Money to Help Poor.

Tepec, Mexico, July 28.—(By Mail.)—This territory is sapling to the dignity of statehood and a bill providing for its admission to the Mexican federation of states will be presented in the next national congress.

Col. Vasquez, of the federal army,

who has been in the territory, was ordered to Matatlan with the detachment of the eighth battalion of federal troops to quell the rebellion, and delivered the territorial government to attorney Martin del Campo.

Owing largely to the revolutionary

troubles that have prevented many farmers from planting, and also prevented the harvesting of many crops that were planted, the price of corn and beans has gone up to almost famine proportions. The council of this city undertook to raise capital to buy a large quantity of both articles, and to deliver them to the poor at cost, but could not get the money from the outside, and the council has been forced to undertake to furnish the necessary funds.

Gen. Ojeda, of the federal army, has

been ordered to the military command of the territory.

One hundred and eighteen men of the former 33d rural corps, which was recruited in this territory, were left stranded in Matatlan after the disbanding of their command, they refused to continue in other regiments and after some trouble they arranged with the government to furnish them transportation over the Southern Railway road to Acaponeta, which is as far as trains now run, and they are expected to arrive there before long. This corps was garrisoned at Quila, Naviolato, San Ignacio, Pannoo, Escuinapa and other places. Simolao and lost more than 40 killed and a greater number wounded. Dissatisfaction with the conditions of the service caused these men to break out and finally they refused to march to the Sonora campaign against Orozco, and their officers were arrested and being held for a court-martial, and those of the privates who could be persuaded to do so without use of violence were mustered into other commands.

AMERICANS REFUSE OFFER OF MEXICO

Will Not Accept \$1000 For Death of Relatives by Mexican Bullets.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 1.—While several of the Americans who have claims against the Mexican government for injuries inflicted during the battles of Arizona a year ago called upon Sr. Lozano as a result of the notice published by him to call for the indemnity money, one accepted the proffered mite. The only claimant known to have been paid was the Mexican soldier and finally he was awarded \$500, which sum it is said he was glad to accept as he was a Mexican citizen and had recourse to no other government, as have the Americans or A. R. Dickson, the British subject.

AMERICANS HANGED; MADERO THINKS IT INTERVENTION PLOT

Mexico City, Mexico, Aug. 1.—Two Americans were hanged near Cananea, Sonora, within the last 48 hours. Their bodies were found yesterday and the incident was reported to president Madero last night by the governor of Sonora. The governor has ordered an investigation. He believes the two men were executed by rebels in order to precipitate American intervention. The victims have not been identified.

At the Union station, the 470 men,

women and children were quickly taken to the camping grounds at the lumber yards in automobiles of local people, and the cabs and carriages obtained for the purpose. It took only a few minutes to rush the few hundreds of persons to the yards and what little baggage and bedding they had carried on big trucks. Bishop O. P. Brown met the colonists at the station.

REBELS THREATEN SONORA COLONISTS

Tell Them They May Expect Treatment Similar to Chihuahua Colonists.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 1.—Rebel couriers are being sent to Colonia Morelos and Colonia Oaxaca from Madero to notify the colonists that they can expect the same treatment, if not worse, than has been accorded the other colonies by the rebels, as soon as they make their advent into Sonora. It is thought that this move is being made to intimidate the colonists into withdrawing, so that the looters will have free hand in the pillaging of towns. Mormon authorities may order the women and children of the colonies to the south of Douglas to come to the

Extra bargains in

Ladies' Low Cuts for Saturday. All Leathers, suede, satin and velvet.

Popular Children's Shoes in great variety at \$1

Men's Florsheim Oxfords, all sizes and all leathers, now selling at \$4.15

Bargains in Boys' and Youths' Oxfords. All Kinds

OUR CAR OF ELBERTAPEACHES

\$1.15 a Bushel

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Was the finest ever in this town.

We opened the car Monday morning and sold all out by noon the same day—Many of our customers were disappointed in getting their supply. To remedy this we will have another car from the same orchard to arrive Friday.

Phone your orders to us now, as they will be filled in rotation.

The Price

\$1.15 Bushel Basket

Jacksons Sanitary Grocery
Phone 353 105 El Paso St

COLONISTS FROM MOUNTAINS ARRIVE

Special Train Brings in 470 Refugees from Remote Settlements.

After a two day's journey of over 30 miles, which was made overland, 470 members of the Mormon settlements of Colonia Pacheco and Colonia Garcia, arrived in El Paso on a special refugee train of the Mexico North Western railroad, Wednesday evening. Nearly all were women and children and the few men who were brought with the colonists were the weak and infirm, as the men folk were left behind to look after the few possessions of the colonists to try and save them from destruction of the rebels.

The exodus of the colonists was made on account of the threats of the rebels of what they will do to Americans rather than to the outrages which have already been committed and making good of their only guarantees, their firearms. The women and children are now added to El Paso's refugees and the number of homeless people in the city who have been driven from Mexico to over a thousand persons.

Remote Colonies Warned.

On Monday, a short time after the terror inspiring speech of the rebel Salazar at Pecos, which he threatened to massacre the Americans who resided in Mexico, a messenger arrived at the two mountain colonies of the Mormon settlements in Mexico. Both colonies are remote and far off the railroad back to the hills, about 30 miles from the town of Pearson. The messenger brought the news of the disbanding of the Americans in the valley colonies and the presence of Salazar to slaughter Americans, and immediately they made ready to make the journey to the United States. During the short time that was left Monday they gathered what was portable such as bedding, a little clothing and some provisions, as they had to make a journey of about 30 miles to the railroad through the mountains and conveyances which could be obtained in the colonies and made the trip with their families to Pearson. The trip took almost the whole day.

Met by Rebel Band.

On the way from the colony of Pacheco the pilgrims of colonists was